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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Cloudy. Temp. 64 (64-66). Tomorrow: cloudy.
Tuesday: temp. 68 (66-68). Wednesday: 68 (66-68).
Thursday: 68 (66-68). Friday: 68 (66-68).
Saturday: 68 (66-68). Sunday: 68 (66-68).
CHANNEL: Right. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 70 (68-72).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70 (68-72).
TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70 (68-72).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	61.50
Belgium	15 B.P.	Luxembourg	15 L.
Denmark	5 D.	Malta	10 M.
Egypt	1 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F.	Nigeria	1.25 N.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10.25
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	1.25 S.
Greece	1.25 Dr.	Sweden	2.25 S.K.
India	2 R.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Iraq	20 Dials	Turkey	1.25
Italy	25 Lira	U.S. Military (EUR.)	50.00
Israel	2.25 L.	Yugoslavia	7.00

24.431

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1974

Established 1887

Associated Press
Nixon-Sadat motorcade making its way past dense crowds from the Cairo airport to the Kubbah Palace yesterday.

Nixon Receives Warm Welcome in Cairo

By John Herbers

CAIRO, June 12 (UPI).—The crowds of Egyptians cheered President Nixon enthusiastically today when he arrived on the first stop of his Middle East tour. For about 10 miles along a motorcade route from Cairo Airport to Kubbah Palace, Mr. Nixon, who rode in an open-top with President Anwar Sadat, was proclaimed in chants and on banners as a peacemaker in a era of friendly relations between the two countries. At the palace, Mr. Nixon, who is under investigation for impeachment proceedings at home, was accorded the same roasting as an administrator, received a roasting from President Sadat, who said in a welcoming speech:

"The role of the United States under the leadership of President Nixon is vital to promote peace and tranquillity in the area. It is a great challenge, but I am convinced that with goodwill and determination, statesmen of the stature of President Nixon are apt to meet it."

At Mr. Nixon's side during most of the day, though attracting little attention, was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who had laid the groundwork for the few days, but who yesterday threatened to resign unless he is cleared of charges of wrongdoing in connection with national security wiretapping.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's warning, Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said on route to Cairo this morning that the President supported Mr. Kissinger in his effort to clear his name and if not for the incident would not be a part of the trip.

Mr. Kissinger, in several ceremonial appearances with the resident, said little and appeared gloom and retiring.

For Mr. Nixon, however, the tour of the scandals, for the time being at least, had given one of the largest and most enthusiastic shoutings of people that Mr. Nixon had received in his political career. And in Cairo, where delegations are easy to organize, was described as a public reception of major order.

The presidential plane landed a schedule shortly before 3 p.m. presidential party, which includes Mrs. Nixon, and the President's chief aides, was met by resident and Mrs. Sadat, Vice-President Mahmoud Fawzi and her officials.

After inspecting an honor guard, two Presidents stepped into an open-top Cadillac, surrounded by security guards, and began the triumphant ride into the city.

The enthusiasm of the crowds

Associated Press
President Anwar Sadat welcoming President Nixon on his arrival in Cairo yesterday.

Says It May Strain Israeli Ties

Rabin Warns on New Arab-U.S. Friendship

REHOVOT, Israel, June 12 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that the new amity between the United States and the Arabs may strain the U.S.-Israeli friendship and create differences of opinion.

He said the Arabs do not seek U.S. friendship when they go to war but when they want development. He expressed hope that Washington will take advantage of the Arab appeal for economic aid and use it for advancing peace and not at the expense of the American friendship with the United States.

In Jerusalem, in another developmental Defense Minister Shlomo Peres charged that Syria systematically tortured Israeli prisoners of war with beatings, starvation and electric shocks to sensitive parts of the body and that two prisoners died because of the treatment.

Mr. Rabin spoke at a crowded session of the Knesset (parliament) that those in Syria

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In New Government Formula

Italian Reds Seeking a Role In Nation's Decision-Making

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 12 (NYT).—The Communist party called today for a "democratic turn" to solve the present government crisis, making it plain that it wants a say in decision-making on the highest level.

It would be "intolerable," said the Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, if a new cabinet were set up without "tangible novelties" in the political process.

Mr. Berlinguer made his statement after meeting with President Giovanni Leone for 45 minutes on ways of stepping up a new cabinet. The Communist leader did not say his party should enter the next government, but he was understood to mean that whoever wanted to run the nation must collaborate with the Communists.

The Communist party secretary was one of many members of parliament who conferred with the head of state today in a series of the formal consultations that in each of the many Italian cabinet crises precede the designation of a new premier.

At Quirinal Palace

These ceremonial talks are held at the Quirinal Palace. Delegations from all parties represented in parliament, and some elder statesmen, are supposed to offer their advice to the President on ways of giving the nation a new government.

Actually, cabinets in Italy are being made in the same manner as they are unmade—in cau-

ses at the headquarters of parties, in secret meetings of politicians and power brokers all over the city and in telephone conversations conducted in codes.

Since Italy's strongest party, the Christian Democrats, has close ties to the Roman Catholic Church, there is after every government change someone who swears that the decisive element was a phone call from the Vatican.

President Leone is scheduled to conclude his official consultations tomorrow, and may announce his choice of a prospective government chief tomorrow night or Friday.

However, the outlook is still so hazy that the head of state may not immediately nominate a new premier, but may appoint instead a senior member of parliament as a kind of political scout to carry out an "exploratory mission" to find out what kind of a cabinet can be established.

The government of Premier Mariano Rumor, which resigned Monday in a dispute over economic emergency measures, is soldiering on as a caretaker administration until a new cabinet is sworn in.

The Communist leader's advocacy of a turn toward a new governing formula followed earlier statements by him and other spokesmen of his party offering its collaboration to the Christian Democrats, who have supplied all Italian premiers for more than 20 years.

Barred Since 1947

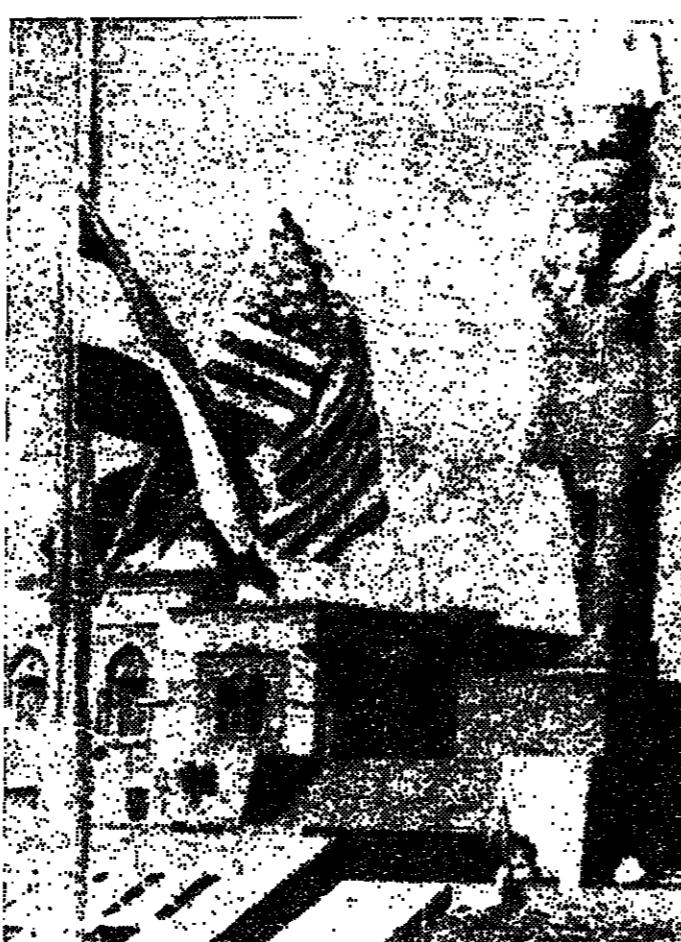
The Communist party has been barred from the central government since 1947. It has increasingly insisted during the last few years that it wants a role in running Italy. This nation's Communist party, the largest in the West, is Italy's second-largest political force, after the Christian Democrats.

President Leone today also saw the secretary of the far-right Italian Social Movement, Giorgio Almirante. Afterwards, Mr. Almirante said he had advised the head of state that "subversive bands of whatever color" should be dissolved.

The police at present appear to think that the prevailing color of subversion is that of the former Fascist Black Shirts. Following a chain of terrorism, scores of alleged extreme rightists plotters have been arrested lately.

6 Die in Thai Clash

BANGKOK, June 12 (AP).—Troops and police clashed with Moslem terrorists in southern Thailand yesterday, and four terrorists and two policemen were killed.



IN HONOR OF NIXON—A statue of Ramses II near a Cairo railway station, faces American and Egyptian flags flying from a lamp standard for U.S. President's visit.

Nixon Starts Visit in Egypt, Given Enthusiastic Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)

only convinced, but also confident, that the visit of President Nixon will be a milestone in the shaping and evolution of American-Egyptian relations on a sound and solid basis and in such a manner that I hope would compensate for the long years of strain and lack of understanding."

He gave Mr. Nixon much of the credit for peace negotiations and the cease-fire in the Middle East conflict, saying, "As you have mentioned, Mr. President, on many occasions, starting by your inaugural statement, you have dedicated this era for peace through negotiations rather than confrontation."

Mr. Nixon looked both relaxed and stimulated by the friendly reception.

"It has been too long," he said in response, "that our two nations have been through a period of misunderstanding and non-cooperation." He said that today's meeting means "we cement the foundations of a new relationship between two great peoples who will dedicate themselves in the future to working together for great causes."

He paid tribute to Mr. Sadat.

Rhodesia Troops Kill 4 Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 12 (UPI).—Security forces killed four African nationalists guerrillas and a guerrilla land mine killed four African civilians yesterday, the government said today.

The four African civilians died when the mine exploded under their truck. A guerrilla mine blast a week earlier killed two Africans traveling on a bus, including the driver, and injured seven, four seriously.

German Reported Slain

LONDON, June 12 (Reuters).—The London Evening News reported today that Thomas Niedermayer, the West German businessman kidnapped in Belfast in December, has been murdered. The Belfast police declined comment on the report.

The story said the kidnappers were a gang of teen-agers operating in support of, but independently from, the Provisional IRA.

Mr. Niedermayer, 45, headed the Northern Ireland branch of the Grundig electronic firm.

Spinola Gives New Warning Of 'Traitors'

(Continued from Page 1) work today took over stations and broadcast a communiqué demanding that leaders of the junta meet them to discuss problems.

Regular programs were broken off and classical music was played, interrupted at intervals with repetitions of the communiqué. It did not say what the workers' grievances were.

Negotiators in Algiers

ALGIERS, June 12 (Reuters).—A delegation of African nationalists fighting for independence for Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands arrived here today for negotiations tomorrow with the Portuguese government.

The talks, aimed at ending 11 years of war in Portuguese Guinea, opened in London May 25, and were switched here at the request of the rebels, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares, who is expected here tomorrow, has said he does not think that the change of venue is significant.

Ties with Yugoslavia

LISBON, June 12 (UPI).—Yugoslavia today became the third Communist country, after the Soviet Union and Romania, to establish diplomatic relations with Portugal since the April 25 military coup.

Soviet-Morocco Pact

MOSCOW, June 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Morocco have signed a two-year contract for joint mineral prospecting in the north of Morocco, Tass reported.

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Nine Detained By Dublin as IRA Suspects

Five Thought to Be Involved in Funeral

DUBLIN, June 12 (AP).—Nine suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army have been arrested by the Dublin authorities.

Five of the men were charged last night with being members of the IRA's militant Provisional wing. They were believed to have taken part in IRA ceremonies at the funeral of hunger striker Michael Gaughan Sunday in Ballina, County Mayo.

The four others were detained under Section 30 of the Offenses Against the State Act, which provides for detention of suspected IRA members. They belong to the Official Sinn Fein, a legal organization which is the political arm of the Official wing of the IRA.

The Marxist-oriented Official wing frowns on terrorism in the IRA's anti-British struggle in Northern Ireland.

Justice Minister Patrick Cooney said last night that "appropriate action" will be taken against the men who appeared in uniform at Gaughan's funeral. Gaughan, 24, a convicted IRA bank robber, died June 3 in a British prison after a 64-day hunger strike.

Working on election

A Sinn Fein spokesman said its men were conducting normal political work connected with an upcoming local election and were detained after leaving the party's office in Dublin.

Meanwhile, a Roman Catholic priest who was suspended by his archbishop for praising Gaughan at a funeral service in England said today that he will appeal to the Vatican "for justice and a fair trial."

The Rev. Michael Connolly challenged the right of Archbishop George Dwyer of Birmingham to relieve him of his duties as parish priest of St. Joseph's Church in Birmingham.

Another Irish prisoner, John Campbell, 28, has begun a hunger strike in Wakefield Prison, Yorkshire, Campbell, serving a 10-year sentence for helping plan a payroll robbery to raise funds for the IRA, began his fast Friday night but refused to give a reason for it, the prison officials said.

Meanwhile, in Belfast, security forces said today that they had detained Patrick Rice, 24, believed to be a high-ranking member of the Provisional IRA in the city. They said he was taken into custody on Monday in the predominantly Catholic Falls Road area.

German Reported Slain

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France Ups Its Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

in maintaining mass-transit fares—especially those on the subways and trains—at their present levels.

The prices of coal, natural gas and oil were raised 5 percent less than had recently been rumored. The President suggested that modified rationing of heating fuel—which makes up 30 percent of French oil imports—would be instituted.

No Wage, Price Freeze

Although the austerity program eschewed a freeze on wages and prices, the President suggested that excess profits derived from marked-up prices would be subject to tax penalties.

To soften the effect of the tax

rate measures, interest on government-run small savings accounts was raised from 6 percent to 8, and official guidelines were adjusted in an attempt to limit the jump in rents expected after July 1 when the present freeze expires.

Russia Said to Press Romania

For a 'Corridor' for Troops

Bucharest and has pursued an independent foreign policy.

Since the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Romania has also refused to participate in Warsaw Pact field maneuvers.

Sources said that President Nicolae Ceausescu's regime is re

stricting the new Soviet pressures in talks with the Russians.

Two recent articles in official newspapers said that the government was willing to cooperate with other Socialist countries, but added, "Cooperation does not and cannot mean violation of national sovereignty."

The Romanians also have done some mild saber-rattling. A large picture on recent front pages of newspapers showed Mr. Ceausescu and Defense Minister Ion Ionta observing a display of new weapons in maneuvers near the Bulgarian border. Romanians sources also said that military reservists have been called up recently for a month's training.

Diplomatic sources say Marshal

Ivan Yakubovsky, the Russian

commander of the Warsaw Pact

army, has arrived in Bucharest

on Friday and is still here, but

his visit has not been mentioned in the local press.

Flexible Response

The six of the U.S. proposal is

that NATO, as a consequence of

the development of sophisticated

multiple and independent

targetable missiles, warheads

should shift its nuclear strategy

from that of massive response to

that of flexible response.

Flexible response implies that

NATO will be able to use nuclear

weapons at an earlier stage in

possible nuclear conflict because

the targets are of a military and

not of a civilian nature.

The communiqué said that the

defense ministers of the United

States, Canada, Britain, West

Germany, Greece, the Nether

lands, Norway and Italy had early

agreed to the principles of the

new technological development

that can have a bearing on the

tactical nuclear capability of the

alliance.

The next ministerial meeting

will be held in Italy this fall.

Basement Gets a Lift

LONDON, June 12 (UPI).—The

Daily Telegraph said it spotted a

sign in a Hampstead store read

ing, "During the renovation the

Basement will be raised on the

first floor."

Transatlantic Fares Facing New Boosts

Airlines Seeking 13% Increase by Nov. 1

By Robert Lindsey

PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., June 12 (NYT).—The cost of an airline ticket to Europe, which has taken off like a jet plane this year, appears certain to climb even more, international airline representatives said yesterday.

Negotiators for 40 scheduled airlines, who began a three-week conference on transatlantic fares yesterday, are discussing proposals to raise ticket prices 5 percent or more next month as well as impose further increases of 8 percent or more effective Nov. 1.

These increases would be addition to three others since Jan. 1 that have raised fares an average of almost 20 percent as much more for some popular excursion rates.

Rising costs of jet fuel are cited by the proponents as the chief reason for the rate increase. But looming behind the fuel problems, they said, are other inflationary pressures, a deepening slump in transatlantic vacation travel that has aggravated the airlines' fiscal problems this year and pressure from the Nixon administration to increase revenue to help avert the need for federal subsidies of airlines.

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, bearing "runaway" increases in fares, have applied for up to \$3 million in subsidies, but the administration has opposed the request.

"We hope," he continued, "that the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of President Nixon, President of the United States, will meet this goal."

Like all senior Soviet leaders, Mr. Kosygin was called on to make an "election" speech before next Sunday's voting for the Supreme Soviet, the country's symbolic parliament. Selected by the Communist party apparatus, candidates run without opposition. Mr. Kosygin is a candidate in Moscow.

The opening session was devoted mostly to formalities and organizational problems. But in corridors and over cocktails afterwards, question was: "How much—and how soon—will transatlantic fares go up again?"

Major Question

The opening session was devoted mostly to formalities and organizational problems. But in corridors and over cocktails afterwards, question was: "How much—and how soon—will transatlantic fares go up again?"

Secret Memos Contradict Kissinger Concerning Role in Wiretaps

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's account of his role in the national security wiretapping controversy is sharply contradicted by Post reports that it was a "top secret" document labeled "FBI memorandum" and "top secret" obtained yesterday by The Washington Post.

The documents, which have been examined by members of the House Judiciary Committee, purport Mr. Kissinger as a prime mover in the 1969-1971 wiretapping of government officials and newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger has insisted that his role was primarily to the names of subordinates' access to documents that ended in four major news leaks.

old He Has Lost Weight

Kissinger Offstage in Cairo, silent on Wiretap Outburst

UPI, June 12—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose diplomacy played the role in bringing about the Egypt-Israel and Syria-Israel armistice agreements, suddenly found himself offstage here as Egyptians cheered President Nasser today.

Instead of his by-now standard grace of Egyptian President Nasser, he simply shook his head broadly and said little when someone remarked.

En route to Cairo, however, Mr. Kissinger had dropped his usual practice of mingling with newsmen aboard his plane. White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, asked during the trip if Mr. Kissinger had any regrets about his Salzburg threat, said: "I don't speak for the secretary. It was a very personal statement on his part."

But even as Mr. Nixon made last-minute efforts at finishing his background for Egypt, his staff and accompanying newsmen and Congress members in Washington talked about nothing but Mr. Kissinger.

However, Mr. Kissinger played his usual role in the conferences President Nixon held with Mr. Sadat.

Egyptian officials privately expressed alarm over the possibility that the secretary of state might leave the Nixon administration. Like a number of leaders in the Middle East, Mr. Sadat has developed an extremely close relationship with Mr. Kissinger and regards him as essential to further progress toward peace in the area.

In Washington, Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said: "I can say categorically there is a direct conflict between what we have and what he said to the [Senate] Foreign Relations Committee." Rep. Eilberg was referring to Mr. Kissinger's testimony last September about his role in wiretapping before the Senate confirmed him as secretary.

President Is Stunned

Caught by surprise, the White House, from Mr. Nixon on down, stumbled in reacting to Mr. Kissinger's Salzburg threat, which included an offer to leave the President's entourage on his trip and return to Washington to negotiate again to senators.

It was not until two hours later that Mr. Ziegler said: "I see no effect on the trip. The President intends to proceed with this journey." He added that Mr. Nixon "of course does not want him to resign" and is confident the problem "will be cleared up."

There appeared to be a fierce debate within the Nixon entourage regarding the wisdom and the effect of the surprise Kissinger press conference in Salzburg.

But there was no rationalizing away the impact that the threatened loss of Mr. Kissinger will have, not only on this foreign policy venture, but on America's diplomatic standing at large.

Mr. Kissinger had come to exemplify a creative, unfaltering U.S. foreign policy not chained to the old dogmas of the cold war or static approaches.

Without him, the United States would be hard pressed, for a while anyway, to keep the confidence of other governments.

The judge also suggested that two of the defendants in the

ever resources I need to find out who did this."

Out of Context

Mr. Kissinger, at a news conference in Salzburg, Austria, yesterday, indirectly acknowledged that the conversation with Mr. Hoover took place but said that press accounts took it out of context.

Mr. Hoover, in his own memorandum to the FBI file, had a tendency to put the most favorable construction on his own actions.

Nonetheless, the FBI memorandum conflict with several elements of Mr. Kissinger's defense. An internal FBI memo, prepared for acting bureau director William Ruckelshaus on May 12, 1973, said:

"It appears that the project of placing electronic surveillance at the request of the White House had its beginning in a telephone call to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover on May 9, 1969, from Dr. Henry A. Kissinger."

The memorandum from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Mitchell lists Mr. Kissinger as the initiator of requests for three wiretaps, two on close aides to Mr. Kissinger and one on a newsman suspected of having received classified material as White House chief of staff.

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Nixon Role Cited

These records also indicate that on at least two occasions Mr. Nixon himself, in discussions with Mr. Mitchell, ordered tape on a television correspondent and a White House aide. In the case of

the aide, who was not named in the memorandum, Mr. Nixon also ordered him placed under physical surveillance.

The FBI documents challenge two key allegations by Mr. Kissinger—that he saw "very few" of the wiretapping reports himself and that he stopped receiving them in June, 1970, when, according to his version, they were all routed to H.R. Haldeman as White House chief of staff.

According to the memorandums, 37 letters summarizing contents of the wiretaps were directed to Mr. Kissinger between May 13, 1969, and May 11, 1970. The FBI report also alleges that Mr. Kissinger "received" summaries of the taps as late as Dec. 28, 1970.

Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger modi-

fied a statement made in sworn testimony last September to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had not requested any wiretaps.

"The point I am making," he said, "is my office did not initiate any requests for wiretaps that were not triggered either by a security violation or by fulfilling the criteria of adverse information in the security files."

In the FBI reports, as submitted to the Judiciary Committee, the White House aides and newsmen were referred to only by the code letters "N," "O," "G" and "B."

From descriptions of their roles on the staff, it appears that their investigation had exonerated "most, if not all" of the listed officials.

However, the FBI memo draft-
ed for Mr. Ruckelshaus had re-
ported that Mr. Kissinger, after
reading the logs of the wiretaps
on May 20, 1969, said to former
FBI Assistant Director William
Sullivan: "It is clear that I don't
have anybody in my office that
I can trust except Col. Alexander
Haig." Gen. Haig now is at
top side to the President.

The memo prepared for Mr. Ruckelshaus concludes that "a preliminary review of the various summaries furnished to the White House (shows) nothing was found which would indicate that a violation of federal law was determined from the electronic surveillance coverage"

Mr. Ruckelshaus, in a May 14, 1973, press conference, said his investigation had exonerated "most, if not all" of the listed officials.

According to a summary of the FBI evidence by the staff of the Judiciary Committee, Gen. Haig ordered taps on three of the four newsmen's phones.

"Kissinger has testified," the summary said, "that the name of one of these three was presented by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to the President as a man who had connections with an allied foreign intelligence service. The decision to place a tap resulted from that representation."

U.K. Newsmen Named

One of the tapped newsmen, the London Sunday Times' Washington correspondent, Henry Brandon, is British. The three others—Hedrick Smith of The New York Times, William Beech, former of The Times, and Marvin Kalb, CBS diplomatic correspondent—are U.S. citizens.

In an apparent reference to Mr. Kalb, the summary says: "The fourth newsmen was a national television commentator. He was wiretapped at the direction of Attorney General Mitchell."

In his testimony, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before his confirmation as secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger said: "I never recommended the practice of wiretapping. I was aware of it, and I went along with it to the extent of supplying the names of people who had access to the sensitive documents in question."

"Despite some newspaper reports, I never recommended it, I urged it or took it anywhere."

U.S. Will Sell Tehran 50 More F-14 Jets

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Iran has reached agreement with the Grumman Aerospace Corp. to buy 50 more F-14 jet fighters, Defense Department officials said yesterday.

The agreement is worth more than \$900 million and will bring to 80 the total of Tomcat supersonic fighters that Iran has agreed to buy, the officials said.



Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell, photographed recently in his office in Washington.

Media Branded 'Cannibals' in Kissinger Case

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Rep. John McColister, R-Neb., today branded the national media "damn cannibals" in the reporting of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's involvement in wiretaps.

Rep. McColister said attacks by the media on Mr. Kissinger's "honor and integrity" were "outrageous."

"They're a bunch of damn cannibals," said Rep. McColister, 53, who is serving his second term in the House.

He referred to stories on leaked information from the House Judiciary Committee.

"This blindly partisan vendetta coming at a time of the most delicate negotiations in the Mideast," Rep. McColister said, "seems to me to threaten not only our national interest, but the peace of the world."

"All other campaign documents

Nixon Messages Destroyed, Mitchell's Notes Indicate

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Before resigning as President Nixon's campaign manager two weeks after the June 17, 1972, Watergate arrests, former Attorney General John Mitchell apparently destroyed "personal communications" on the campaign from Mr. Nixon and former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman according to Mr. Mitchell's own notes.

Sources close to the Senate Committee's investigation said they were unaware of the existence of the notes. Other sources said that the Watergate special prosecutor's office had not learned of the notes or any other evidence suggesting that documents from Mr. Nixon or Mr. Haldeman had been destroyed or that Mr. Mitchell knew of their destruction.

Written on a legal pad, apparently in preparation for Mr. Mitchell's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee last June 12, his notes say at one point:

"When I left committee, the only documents that were destroyed were personal communications on campaign from R. Nixon and H.R. Haldeman."

In addition to declaring his innocence of the cover-up, Mr. Nixon has denied any advance knowledge of the Watergate operation and has repeatedly stated that he was too busy with other duties to become involved in his re-election campaign.

Informing of the existence of the notes, Mr. Mitchell's attorney, William Hundley, said:

"Mitchell has never intimated anything like that—destroying any documents from Nixon or Haldeman . . . This is the first I've heard of it. He never mentioned it."

"I know what his practice was. As things came up [in testimony] he'd make notes on a legal pad and then we'd go over it. But I never saw this."

Later, after discussing the matter with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hundley said: "He doesn't have any recollection of putting this down."

Asked whether Mr. Mitchell remembered destroying documents, Mr. Hundley added: "He has no recollection of it one way or another."

Other sources familiar with Mr. Mitchell's handwriting said that the copy of the notes is in the former attorney general's writing.

Unlike some other sections of the notes, which are merely summaries of the testimony of others, the reference to the destruction of records occurs in a portion in which Mr. Mitchell appears to be reconstructing his own version.

Although considerable testimony at the Senate hearings concerned the destruction of documents, Mr. Mitchell was never specifically asked whether communications from Mr. Haldeman or Mr. Nixon had been destroyed.

In another significant vote yesterday, the Senate approved, 49 to 43, an amendment by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., forbidding the Pentagon from barring military personnel being trained under special Defense Department continuing education grants from enrolling in 11 universities that have canceled ROTC.

The 11 include Hobart, Columbia, Brown, Dartmouth, Stanford and Yale. Sen. Javits said he did not see any valid reason for the Pentagon policy, which could, he said, "compromise academic freedom."

Overall, the Pentagon sought \$23.1 billion in procurement authorizations.

Its request for authorization of a maximum active-duty force of 2,153,000 at the end of fiscal 1975 was reduced to 2,149,313 by the House and 2,103,100 by the Senate.

Both chambers added \$20.5 million to Air Force requests in order to fund 13 new F-111 planes.

(Continued from Page 1)
once that trial began, his trial on the Ellsberg break-in charges would be postponed until that proceeding was over.

Meanwhile, in another federal court, Judge John Sirica wound up three days of pretrial hearings in the Watergate cover-up case by announcing that he was convinced that six former top administration and Nixon re-election campaign officials could get a fair trial in the District of Columbia.

The judge also suggested that two of the defendants in the

No Strangers

"We're not dealing with men who are strangers to the President," the judge told attorneys for the former White House aides. "Isn't it worthwhile to try it with the President and see if it works?"

Judge Sirica added, "Everybody knows Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman were praised by the President. He has great faith in them."

The attorneys said that they would take the suggestion to their clients.

Judge Sirica did not rule on a number of motions that have been made during the three days of hearings. He indicated, however, that he would not accept arguments that the extensive publicity surrounding the Watergate scandal has made a fair trial impossible or has necessitated a change in venue.

The trial of the six men is scheduled to begin Sept. 9.

Oklahoma Storm Fatalities

DRUMRIGHT, Okla., June 12 (AP)—The death toll in Oklahoma from last Saturday's tornadoes rose to 17 yesterday with the deaths of two elderly persons.

Both chambers added \$20.5 million to Air Force requests in order to fund 13 new F-111 planes.

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Men and Liberation in the United States

By Lisa Hammel

NEW YORK (NYT).—If it is not an infant in swaddling clothes, then it is scarcely more than a toddler, still staying close to the sometimes reassuring, sometimes rather overwhelming presence of its mother: the women's liberation movement.

What is it? The men's liberation movement.

Yet, for all of men's lib's small number of adherents, its lack of central organization, its lack of political agenda, its absence of any clearly stated issues and goals around which to rally even the beginnings of larger public

Dance in Paris: Remarkable Nureyev

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 12 (IHT).—Rudolf Nureyev, assisted by Merle Park of the Royal Ballet and members of the Paris Opéra ballet, opened a run last night at the Palais des Sports, and it continues to be one of the observable phenomena of the dance world that Nureyev's name alone suffices to set up business at a 5,000-seat arena.

But what really is remarkable is that Nureyev, who easily could have pursued a career of nothing but gala leaps and turns, has in fact deeply immersed himself in the mainstreams of Western European and American dance, enriching his own career and giving back much in return. The program that runs here until June 21, ranging from Bournonville to Balanchine, from Paul Taylor to José Limón, is composed mainly of classics of 20th-century dance and next to nothing in the way of concessions to popular taste.

Oddy enough, it was in the evening's sole 19th-century offering—Bournonville's *pas de deux* from "Flower Festival" at Gennano—that Nureyev seemed least at home. He surmounted the virtuous demands with stunning aplomb, but at this stage of his career he does not do so with the airy lightness of touch that this staple of the Danish repertory wants, and that Merle Park supplied as his exquisite partner.

"Apollo"

In the title part of the Balanchine-Stravinsky "Apollo," Nureyev was sovereign in the blending of condensed classical style and almost subliminal humor, with Merle Park as an exquisite Terschuer, and two Parisians, Wilfrid Piatet and Jacqueline Bayet, hardly less so as Polynnie and Calliope.

Paul Taylor's "Aureole," to Handel, is inevitably not quite



Rudolf Nureyev
dancing
at the Palais
des Sports
in Paris.

Collette Masson.

the same without Taylor's own offbeat presence, but Nureyev showed a real affinity for the quirky humor of its fleet and unexpected movements—he has already danced it with Taylor's company—as did Park, Piatet, Gyslaine Mathiot and Charles Jude.

Limón's severely stylized and dramatically powerful vision of the Othello story—"The Moor's Pavane"—is a classic of modern dance, and it got a performance of volcanic intensity from Nureyev as the Moor and Jean Guérin as the Iago figure, with Park and Piatet completing the quartet. Unfortunately, it came at the end of a long and late-starting program and did not seem to get the audience attention it needs.

Catherine Comet has demonstrated her considerable com-

Tcherepnin Carries Years Lightly

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, June 12 (IHT).—The concert of chamber music celebrating the 75th birthday (in January) of Alexander Tcherepnin in the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night was conspicuously and agreeably unfashionable.

There was the old-worldly composer-pianist, looking and playing an astonishingly youthful 75, flanked by his old friend, the cellist Paul Tortelier, and Tortelier's violinist son Yan Pascal Tortelier, offering a program of his own music, most of it dating from the mid-twenties, and all of it obviously and successfully designed to please.

Throughout his long career, Tcherepnin has remained not so much defiantly as amiably aloof from the acerbic conventions and barren experimentation of the

China Protests
Australian Plans
To Televise Film

SYDNEY, June 12 (Reuters).—The Australian Broadcasting Commission will show Michelangelo Antonioni's documentary on China despite warnings from Chinese Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan that such a screening could harm the friendship between Australia and China.

An ABC spokesman said today that the film "China" would be shown on July 1 and he did not foresee any change in this arrangement. A screening of the film next Sunday at the Melbourne Film Festival was cancelled after anonymous warnings of bombings.

Mr. Wang, who has appealed to Australian media minister Douglas McClelland to ban the documentary, said: "The film tries very hard to smear China, slander our leaders and insult the Chinese people. We detect it very much and if it is shown it will be harmful to understanding and friendship between our two peoples," he said.

Music in London

contemporary musical avant-garde, although back in Paris in the mid-twenties he was something of an avant-gardist himself.

His career, as well as an amiable nature, shaped a man of the world rather than a man of parochial musical fashion. He was born in St. Petersburg, son of the composer Nikolai Tcherepnin, emigrated with his father to the Paris of Diaghilev. Stravinsky and Ravel, moved on to China and Japan in the thirties, married a Chinese pianist, and now divides his time between New York and Paris, with annual stopovers in London.

His music reflects cosmopolitanism, outlook and experience, and a wide-ranging curiosity. It also reflects a notably assimilative musicality, documenting his delight in the work of his Russian and French contemporaries and in the music he heard and studied in China and Japan. The latter doubtless contributed to the fact that his music, while always tonal, is rarely conventionally diatonic.

It is consistently engaging, characterized by skill, invention, craftsmanship, fluency, fastidiousness and a sense of form. The World of Lenny Bruce," Frank Speiser's one-man show at the Players Theater, is Lenny Bruce for people who did not know him and might have been shocked by him the first time around, says Clive Barnes. "Speiser's evening is in two parts. First he handles what was largely Bruce's toilet-training routine, although he adds other bits and pieces from here and there. Then without an intermission, he goes into the courtroom act, where, having fired his lawyers, and way down on drugs, Bruce is trying to defend himself against the indefensible charge of obscenity. In this second part of the show, Speiser acts very well indeed. But it never really erased the image of a dull-eyed and livid Bruce railing like Thersites against Trojan wars he wanted no part of."

Book by Copernicus
Auctioned for £44,000

LONDON, June 12 (UPI).—Two book-selling firms acting together paid £44,000 yesterday for a first edition of a 400-year-old book by Copernicus that revolutionized astronomy. Sotheby's auction house said today.

The book, "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium," first laid out the theory that the sun and not the earth was the center of the universe.

Dawson Booksellers of London and the house of El Dif of New York jointly bought a copy of the book printed in 1543 in Nuremberg.

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their working wives for the drudgery of running a household; youths turn their university and early working years into a journey of self-exploration.

Fairly Clear Focus

What the movement is all about, where it is now, what it wants from the world and where it may be going could be seen in fairly clear focus at a men's liberation conference held here.

The agenda for the conference, which was organized primarily by Warren Farrell, a former politically science teacher who has virtually made this his career, stated that the meeting was going to concern itself with techniques for organiz-

ing groups,

as well as goals to be established for a national movement. Its form, primarily, was that of small workshops in which these topics were to be discussed.

But it became clear before the meeting was very old that the men who were there had come not to analyze organizing techniques, learn visible structures for running groups, go out and proselytize, set up community information networks, identify issues, establish priorities or work up a schedule of politically realizable goals. Rather than all that, they were intent on discussing among themselves—and with the many women who attended—what their problems were as men.

The conference had announced itself as a national event, with two major purposes: to establish a national organization and to expand the movement on a grass roots level.

The conference, held at New York University's Loeb Student Center, was attended by about 500 people. Almost half were women. This, however, is hardly surprising in view of the fact that the conference was sponsored by a special subcommittee on "the masculine mystique" of the National Organization for Women.

And who were the men?

From 26 States

They came from about 20 states, although the majority were from the Greater New York area. They ranged in age from their late teens to their 50s. They were overwhelmingly white, middle-class, generally well-educated. Some were married (and some attended with their wives); many had been divorced. The vast majority were heterosexual, but there was also a small number of homosexuals who believe they can work out their human problems within the men's movement.

But what virtually all of these men had in common—outside of social and economic heterogeneity—was the strong conviction that, as men, they are being oppressed by the demands of society. They insist they are forced to conform to a standard male image that prevents them from having or displaying emotions, being gentle, nurturing, tender, vulnerable human beings and demands instead that they be strong, responsible, dominating, competitive, aggressive, successful breadwinners.

Most of the men at the conference had been in consciousness-raising groups, some for months, some for years. Others had heard about the groups and wanted to learn more about them or start one in their own hometown.

Individual consciousness-raising in cities, towns and college hamlets around the country is the only form that the men's liberation movement has so far taken. In male consciousness-raising groups just two years ago, the concept of feeling warmth toward another man—with its seeming implications of homosexuality—was so threatening it could scarcely be discussed. This was also true of any discussion of alterations in the time-honored relationships of passive-active, dependent-dominant configurations between men and women.

Changes Seen

But at the conference, changes could be seen: The major topics of discussion—virtually all of them occurring in mixed groups, of total strangers—were frank, open and almost relaxed exchanges of thoughts and feelings about such topics as sexualities, physically and sensually in all its dazzling variety, as well as the changing nature of the basic social relationships between men and women.

In male consciousness-raising groups just two years ago, the concept of feeling warmth toward another man—with its seeming implications of homosexuality—was so threatening it could scarcely be discussed. This was also true of any discussion of alterations in the time-honored relationships of passive-active, dependent-dominant configurations between men and women.

One of the workshops, comprised of six women and seven men, was entitled "Gender-Free Society," and its more revolutionary ideas were triggered primarily by Jane Sorensen, an active feminist.

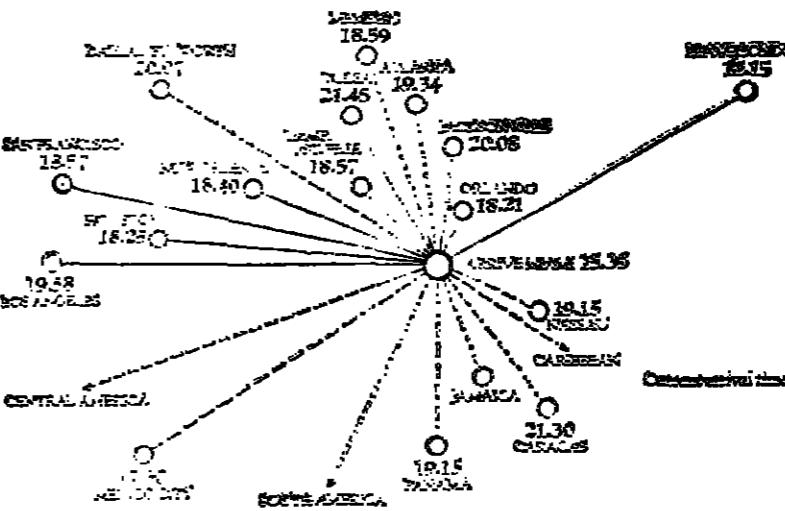
Among the ideas: degendering language; letting men wear modes of clothing that were equivalent to skirts (caftans, togas and such); giving children nonsex-identifiable names; having unisex public bathrooms and taking sex off application forms.

"Of course," said Jane Sorensen, "some of these things are not for today; they're for tomorrow."

"You'd better believe that some of that stuff is tomorrow for me," said C. R. Ellis, who is 40, divorced, has worked in the Peace Corps, and has held a variety of jobs, including one as an agricultural technician, and had come up to the conference from Blacksburg, W. Va. "because," he said, "I'm still on page one of the book of change."

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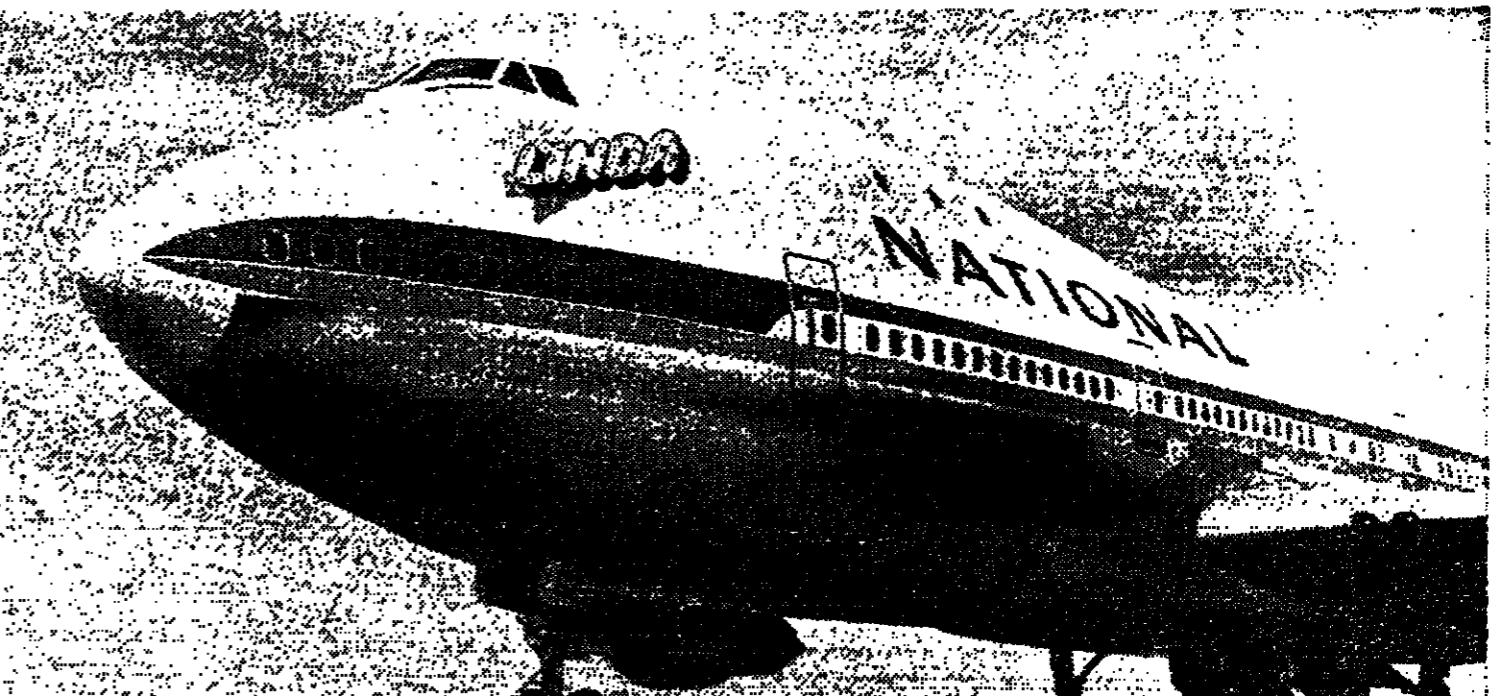


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Secretary Kissinger's Crisis

Secretary Kissinger's Salzburg outburst was silly and wrong-headed, a lapse—one should say a performance—befitting a 19th-century Austrian foreign minister but not a 20th-century American secretary of state. Mr. Kissinger threatened to resign if the questioning of his "honor and credibility" were not stopped. Does he mean that he is above questioning? That his tenure in office is so vital to "national security" that he should not be held to account for possible discrepancies in his confirmation testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last fall? That the press, for raising questions about the conduct of public officials, is more reprehensible than the officials whose possible misconduct is scanned? "The goddam fool," said Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., a wise man and an admirer of the secretary. "Can't he take it? Why, that's part of the business, being criticized."

If, as Mr. Kissinger repeatedly stated in Salzburg, he cannot function as secretary with a cloud over his honor, then plainly his best course is to do his part to remove the cloud. This he has now done. Fortunately, by asking the Foreign Relations Committee to recall him, which it has agreed to do. We cannot help feeling that the committee would have done him and itself, and all the rest of us a considerable service last September by pursuing more rigorously then the points now at issue, even at the cost of some bruising of the secretary. Its duty is now harder, but clear. Mr. Kissinger says "no new material" has emerged on his role in the wiretapping of several of his aides, and there is not "any reason" for him to "change" his testimony. He may, however, want to amplify it. And the committee also will surely wish to clarify the confusion surrounding not only his role in "requesting" or "recommending" (as various versions have it) the controversial wiretaps but also his particular knowledge of the White House "plumbers." The way the secretary's many admirers on the committee can now best help him is to ensure that all the pertinent

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Time for Caution

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is performing its proper function in re-examining the sworn testimony given by Henry Kissinger prior to his confirmation as secretary of state, in light of ambiguous new allegations about the wiretapping of several of his staff. Restraint and caution are essential, however, to avoid interference with the secretary's diplomatic functions during President Nixon's Middle Eastern tour and the forthcoming visit to Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger's emotional threat to resign, delivered Tuesday after he had left the United States in the President's party, came as a shock to many in Congress, who promptly expressed their continued confidence in the secretary's diplomatic skill and appreciation for his far-reaching efforts toward peace. We certainly share those sentiments, as we have said repeatedly in recent weeks.

The wiretapping issue before the Foreign Relations Committee is unrelated to his current missions. Did Mr. Kissinger, while serving as President Nixon's national security adviser, direct the wiretap operation that was carried out against some of his closest aides? Are the committee members

facts come out. For Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., soon to depart after 15 years as chairman, it is a delicate and momentous task.

President Nixon's statement yesterday on his secretary of state requires its own word. Dr. Kissinger's honor, Mr. Nixon said, "needs no defense." If his honor does not, however, his record does, and the President is particularly well situated to help out. For if part of the predicament Secretary Kissinger is in comes from public contradictions of his own devising, another part comes from the contributions to the confusion and the apparent contradictions made by Mr. Nixon. For instance, just what did the President mean by his garbled words of Feb. 28, 1973—"he (Kissinger) asked that it be done"—words now being cited to challenge Mr. Kissinger's contention that the President, not he, ordered the taps? Surely the President's esteem for his lieutenant, not to say Mr. Kissinger's value to his chief, will induce Mr. Nixon to come to his aid as soon as possible by telling us exactly whose idea it was to engage in these wiretaps and other "plumbing" activity and what part of the responsibility he would assign to Mr. Kissinger.

There is no disguising that this is a grim time. No one who appreciates Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy can want to see him resign. But there cannot be established a double standard of truth-telling and public accountability. Among some in Washington, it is true, there is a certain sense of blood in the water, a feeling that the mighty, and especially those relatively unmarked among the mighty, must be brought down regardless of the actual scope of their alleged flaws. We deplore this feeling. But we would argue that there is a relatively simple and straightforward way to deal with it. And that is for those involved—principally the President, Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig—to clarify the facts of the matter once and for all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

satisfied that they received true and accurate testimony from Mr. Kissinger when he was questioned on this matter last September?

Mr. Kissinger himself requested the review of the record before leaving the country. He had heatedly denied any improper behavior, and in consideration of his spectacular foreign policy achievements there has long been a strong reluctance to press any of the various charges that have been made against him.

Only through a comprehensive investigation of all the relevant evidence, including newly available information from the White House transcripts and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, can the committee—and the public—reach a fair judgment. The issues of basic constitutional rights certainly require a thorough airing. But until such an investigation is concluded—and it cannot be carried out in a hurry or under pressure from any source—the national interest requires that the secretary of state be encouraged to continue the peacemaking efforts that stand as the brightest achievements of the Nixon administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Schmidt Victory

Local elections rarely have international as well as national importance; but the narrow victory of West Germany's new chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, in the state of Lower Saxony is an exception to the usual rule.

By retaining a one-seat majority for the Socialist-Free Democratic coalition in the state legislature, Mr. Schmidt has strengthened the impression that he has halted the downward trend in Social Democratic fortunes that set in last winter under his predecessor, Willy Brandt. The probability now is that he will be able to retain control of West German policy on the national level until the next parliamentary election in the fall of 1976. The chance then to seek another four years in office could permit him to parallel the seven-year term of France's new President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The German and French leaders are both determined to revitalize West Europe's nine-nation Common Market and to tighten links with the United States. West European unity undoubtedly will get first priority; interdependence among the Nine has long since reached the point where few economic problems can any longer be resolved on a

national basis, and Europe's most pressing problems are in the economic field. Moreover, only a united Europe can work with the United States as an equal.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt also desire better transatlantic cooperation on the wide range of global questions that neither the United States nor a uniting West Europe can solve alone. The most important of these are the critical new trade, monetary and energy problems created by the four-fold increase in oil prices. In this context, closer French cooperation with the 12-nation energy coordination group set up by the Washington conference in February now seems assured. And France has agreed to improved machinery for Common Market consultation with the United States.

None of this would be possible without the political change that has ended the Gaullist era in France. But, in many ways, it is more likely to be Chancellor Schmidt's vigor that, along with West Germany's economic and financial power, will make further integration of West Europe and close cooperation with the United States a real possibility now for the first time in years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 13, 1899

LONDON—At the invitation of Lord Londonderry a meeting of peers and members of Parliament was held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons yesterday to consider the feasibility of constructing a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland. Although only in the preliminary stage of talking, everyone admits that even though the difficulties and costs will be tremendous, the advantages to both countries, particularly Ireland, will also be tremendous.

Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1924

CLEVELAND—President Calvin Coolidge has been nominated as the Republican standard-bearer at the national convention here. A strong platform, considered sufficiently conservative to enlist the confidence of the "backbone" of the country's trade and finance and sufficiently progressive to win the sympathy of the liberal elements, has been adopted. Frank Lowden said he would not accept the Vice-Presidency. Other possibilities are Gen. Charles Dawes and Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover.



Take It Easy, Henry

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger's threat to resign is the silliest thing he has done since he came into the government, and is not really to be taken seriously.

The issue apparently is whether he "directly" initiated the wiretaps on his White House associates, which he denies, or whether somebody else "initiated" them and he went along. This was back in 1969 at the beginning of the first Nixon administration, and it is a fine distinction. Whether he "initiated" the wiretaps or tolerated them in silence is no big deal. Certainly, he knew about them, and this he does not deny.

Maybe it could be argued, on Kissinger's own terms, that he should have resigned then rather than go along with tapping the telephones of his colleagues, or that he should have explained the issue more explicitly when he came before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for confirmation as secretary of state.

But to threaten to resign now in an emotional news conference in Austria at the start of the President's tour of the Middle East and just before the really important discussions with the Soviet Union on arms control and trade, and with the Europeans on the future of the Atlantic alliance, is very odd.

What started and diverted Kissinger from his concentration on the great issues of foreign policy was the news conference he held after his long, painful and successful negotiation of the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire in the Middle East.

White Airy

Apparently, he expected to be questioned about how this remarkable compromise had been worked out. Instead, he was confronted by questions that had come up while he was away. They were very hard questions. In short, had he not lied about his part in the wiretapping of his aides in the White House?

All last weekend he troubled about these questions. How could the United States, he was asked privately, conduct foreign policy if the President was faced with impeachment and the secretary of state was being charged with perjury?

On Sunday last, after reading

the charges against him in The New York Times, he considered skipping the Middle Eastern trip with the President. He consulted with his aides in the government and with members of the Congress and the press, who told him he was turning an old controversy into an unnecessary crisis.

Accordingly, he decided to make the trip, but somewhere along the way apparently he concluded, as he had said last Sunday, that this was a question of personal honor that had to be resolved. His news conference in Austria before a traveling White House press corps that had nothing else to report dramatized his threat to resign.

Thrice Wrong

This was obviously the wrong issue, at the wrong time, and in the wrong place, but it illustrates the paradox in Kissinger. He is a highly intelligent and rational man, but he is also deeply sensitive, and he has probably been traveling too far under too much tension.

Also, going back to the original controversy of the wiretaps, he was, like so many others in the White House, under great pressure from "the other side" of the Executive Mansion.

When there were leaks to the press and Enrichman and Haldeyman were demanding that the leaks be stopped, Kissinger himself knew he was suspected as being the source of the leaks. He was not even sure that his own telephones were not being tapped.

Somewhere in this atmosphere of suspicion somebody "initiated" the wiretapping proposal, and Kissinger, rightly or wrongly, went along, believing that if he didn't do it himself would be accused of the leaks.

The Kissinger threat of resignation is only the latest evidence that everybody in the White House seems to be deranged or corrupted by the lack of trust in that place.

Even the most intelligent of men do strange things and the Kissinger press conference is stranger than most. There was no great issue about him in the public mind. He was the one practical man, dealing successfully with intractable questions, but now he has made a big issue.

Beyond the admiration they feel for him, the Eastern Euro-

peans are genuinely puzzled that out of his credibility in the wiretapping matter and the Congress will have to try to sort it out.

Meanwhile, he has put himself, along with the President, as a victim of an irresponsible press, and this is precisely what he has always tried to avoid. He has wanted to be separate, to keep Watergate and foreign policy apart, but now he has confused them, or at least made a big issue out of them, and this makes things even worse than they have to be.

Portugal as a weak and backward neighbor, Spaniards point out in shocked tones that Portugal may soon achieve European Common Market membership, al-

though it is the air in Spain is the as one experienced lawyer put: "Everybody knows we are at the end of an era." Even without Portugal, the approaching economic squeeze, and other factors, Franco, cannot long survive the great man himself. Franco is 82.

Portugal is a matter of keen interest in Madrid. That a dictator older and more restrictive than Spain's could tumble so completely and quickly has frightened the old guard and stimulated the opposition, of all shades and varieties. In a country that has traditionally seen Portugal as a weak and backward neighbor, Spaniards point out in shocked tones that Portugal may soon achieve European Common Market membership, al-

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As Era Ends

Spain on the Brink

By Tom Wicker

MADRID.—Long lines of people are forming these days in the Paseo del General Martínez Campos to see the new Carlos Saura movie, "La Primera Angustia," at the Cine Amaya. The film is about a man's recollections of the Spanish Civil War, and of the families broken along the sharp political lines of the time; it deals frankly with a boy's sexual awakening and it has some satirical scenes about the Falange, the official party of Francisco Franco's insurgency in the 1940s.

That is just the sort of film that was forbidden in Franco's tightly controlled Spain, until a recent relaxation of press and cultural censorship. At the Ministry of Information, for another example, they will tell you proudly that only one book has been banned this year, as against eighty in the same period last year.

The Spanish press—which still apparently imposes a prudent amount of self-censorship—reported fully on the revolution in Portugal. It also gave avid readers relatively complete accounts of the recent clash of the government and the Roman Catholic Church, when the government tried to exile the bishop of Bilbao for urging greater autonomy for the Basque region. Even conservative members of the church hierarchy closed ranks with younger, more liberal churchmen in that case, and the government was forced to retreat apparently at the behest also of Francisco Franco, a chief of state who has never wished to fight the church.

Stimulating

The more open Spanish press—free would be too strong a word—is a strong new force stimulating discussion and ferment here about the possibility of political change. Its accounts of the revolution in Portugal and the election in France have helped develop what appears to be a political cliché here that one-man governments like those of Salazar and De Gaulle, and by implication Franco, cannot long survive the great man himself.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Steel Raises Its Prices

U.S. Steel Corp. has increased prices by an average 3 percent on products used mainly in the auto and construction industries. The raise affects base prices for about 25 percent of the company's line. U.S. Steel says the increases will move prices "toward the higher levels being charged by other producers," and will be no more than prices charged by other companies. When federal price controls ended in April, U.S. Steel joined major producers in increasing prices with a 3.7 percent boost on its total product line.

U.K. Auto Sales Still Depressed

British auto sales remained depressed in May because of soft demand and production disruptions at some auto plants. The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd. says registrations of new autos in May totaled 112,719, down 23 percent from 146,413 in May 1973. Of last month's total, imported autos accounted for 29,488, or 26.11 percent, compared with 39,755, or 27.15 percent, in May 1973. For the first five months of this year, registrations of new autos totaled 554,182, down from 774,920 in the like period a year earlier. Of that total, imports accounted for 163,743, or 25.22 percent, compared

with 185,001, or 25.20 percent, in the like period a year earlier.

Honda, Turkish Firm in Pact

Honda Motor Co. and Standard Beldi, of Turkey, have agreed for the Turkish concern to assemble about 3,000 motorcycles in Turkey annually beginning next spring, Honda says. The motorcycles will range from 50-cubic-centimeter engine capacity vehicles to 250 cubic centimeters. The agreement will boost the number of countries in which Honda assembles its motorcycles to 26, a Honda spokesman says. He adds that Honda is also studying the possibility of assembling motorcycles in Brazil and Poland.

Japanese Car Exports Rising

Japanese car makers say production is declining because of lower domestic sales, but exports are rising sharply. Toyota reports May output of 185,000 units, 9.8 percent below May 1973, with domestic sales 4.3 percent lower at 78,000, but exports 37.5 percent higher at \$1,000. Nissan says it raised its export ratio to 63 percent in May, although output was 22 percent lower than May last year at 137,000 units. Toyo Kogyo says May output fell 2.1 percent compared with May last year to 53,000 units, but exports, at 30,000, were 37 percent higher.

Warns of Blow to World Economic System

EEC Urges OPEC to Avoid Oil Tax Rise

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, June 12 (UPI)—The European Economic Community is pressuring the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries not to raise taxes on oil companies at their meeting Saturday in Quito, official sources there have disclosed.

In a policy adopted last Friday and delivered early this week to OPEC authorities, the nine-member

Japan Now in Deep Recession. Nil Quarter Growth Predicted

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 12 (NYT)—The Japanese economy, suffering now from the worst effects of the Arab oil cutbacks last fall, is in its deepest slump since the postwar recovery 20 years ago.

An official of the Economic Planning Agency told newsmen that economic activity declined 5 percent in the first quarter of the year in "real" terms—that is, discounting the inflation that took place at the same time. It was the largest drop since 1955.

Second-Half Recovery

Japan Miyazaki, whose rank in the agency is equivalent to a departmental assistant secretary in Washington, predicted that there would be no growth in the current quarter and, perhaps, a further decline, and that the result for the first half of the year would, therefore, be down. The agency does short-range and long-range analyses for the cabinet.

Mr. Miyazaki said he expected economic recovery to begin during the second half of this year. But his agency foresees a growth rate of only about 2 percent for the year, one of the lowest in Japanese history. Nevertheless, Mr. Miyazaki said his agency had recommended that the government's present restrictive economic policy be continued.

The government, at the insistence

of Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, has been holding the economy down in hope of stopping nearly runaway inflation. Wholesale prices are currently about 36 percent over those of a year ago and consumer prices are up 24 percent—the highest inflation rates in the industrial world.

Wages rose about 30 percent during this year's springtime round of increases, adding about 10 percent to wholesale and consumer prices. Other major pushes came from the cost of oil, which has tripled, and imbalances resulting from Japan's rapid industrial progress in recent years.

Mr. Miyazaki said wages must be held to a 15 to 20 percent increase next year if the economy is to return to stability.

Business Sales Slow in U.S. In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP-DJ)—The rise in U.S. business inventories and sales slowed in April. The Commerce Department reported today.

Inventories of all businesses rose \$2.16 billion, or 0.5 percent, in April to a seasonally-adjusted \$232.77 billion after having risen \$2.36 billion, or 1.3 percent, in March.

Sales of all businesses rose \$1.11 billion, or 0.7 percent, in April to an adjusted \$160.75 billion. In March, sales had risen \$2.2 billion, or 2 percent, to an adjusted \$159.68 billion.

The April inventory rise reflected a \$1.94-billion increase in stocks of manufacturers, a slim \$5-million increase in stocks of retailers and a \$24-million rise in wholesalers' inventories.

The April sales gain was due primarily to an \$83-million increase in manufacturers' sales, while retailers' volume increased \$86 million, and receipts of wholesalers advanced \$181 million.

It pointed out that the placement of debenture loans on the French capital market has been difficult since the beginning of the year.

The association said industrial production is maintaining a 5 percent growth despite the slowdown in the automobile and petroleum sectors and a shortage of labor and equipment.

It noted that 11.5 percent of French manufacturers polled by the statistical institute said they could not produce more because of a shortage of skilled labor, while 38 percent blamed their limitation of output on lack of equipment.

French Warn About Credit

PARIS, June 12 (AP-DJ)—The French employers' association warned today that difficulties encountered by enterprises in financing capital spending "constituted a permanent preoccupation" and that the situation is likely to worsen.

Available resources on both the French and international capital markets are very tight... while French credit curbs continue to exercise strong constraints," the association said.

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French Trade Deficit Widens During Month

PARIS, June 12 (Reuters)—Olivier Wormser was replaced today as governor of the Bank of France which he has headed for the past five years.

His successor as head of the French central bank will be Bernard Clappier, 60, president of Crédit National, the state financing institution. The change was announced after a cabinet meeting presided over by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Wormser's removal apparently resulted from a policy dispute with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. He clashed openly with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, while the President was still finance minister, over how best to tackle France's inflation problem.

Mr. Wormser said in a recent newspaper article that inflation could not be brought under control if the government at the same time pursued a policy of economic expansion. The government announcement said he would become an honorary governor of the Bank of France.

Seasonally-adjusted deficit for April gave a trade deficit of 1.92 billion francs, or 2,506 billion francs unadjusted, official figures show.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Vows Tough Budget, Money Policy

Rush Sees Long Inflation Fight

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP-DJ)—President Nixon's new economic policy chief warned business that the nation's severe inflationary ills will require a long and painful treatment involving slow economic growth and high interest rates.

In his first major speech since becoming White House economic counselor, Kenneth Rush stressed the government's determination to fight inflation with stringent monetary and budget policies, even though that course may take a long time and produce economic distress.

"Here is our plan: We will fight the inflation on the monetary and fiscal line no matter how long it takes," Mr. Rush said in a speech prepared for delivery before a National Association of Manufacturers dinner here yesterday.

"We have simply not had a sufficiently long-lasting effort at monetary and fiscal restraint," he said, adding, "but we will."

Monetary Supply Blamed

The official blamed the intensifying inflation cycle since the mid-1960s on excessive growth in the nation's money supply and on "steadily larger budget deficits" by the government.

The administration, he reiterated, is aiming to balance the budget it will present Congress next January for the year starting July 1, 1975.

As for monetary policy, he said, "We know the Federal Reserve agrees with the need for a 'gradual, steady path of money-

the Congress, for relief from high interest rates and from a slow growth of the economy, you will be rewarded with the same short-lived palliatives that you have gotten in the past—controls and other interferences with the free market."

Reiterating the White House view that wage-price controls have been tried and have failed to restrain inflation, Mr. Rush said that fiscal and monetary restraint instead provide the right cure for spiraling prices. Though such inflation remedies have been used before, he said, they were not applied with sufficient force and duration.

"We will fight the inflation... no matter how long it takes," he said, adding, "but we will."

Wages Against Appeals

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

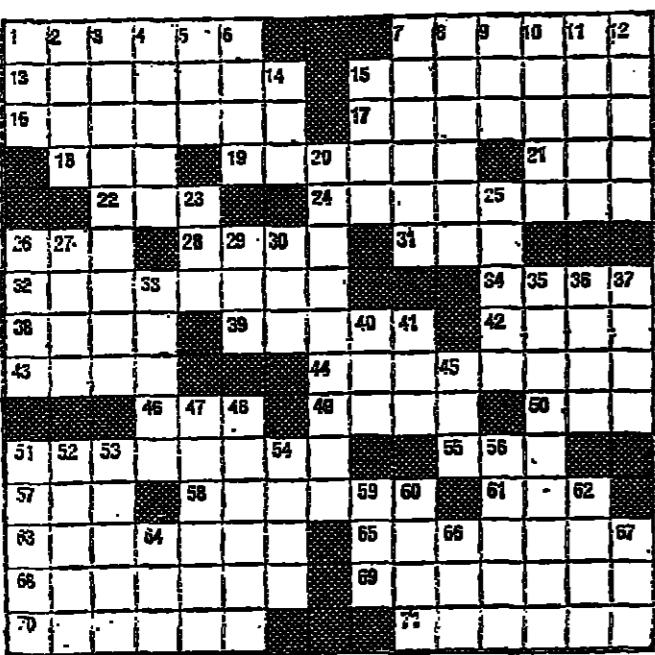
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Machine tool
- 7 Rink equipment
- 13 Protective wall
- 15 "Follies" girl
- 16 J.F.K. tenant
- 17 Large perfect diamond
- 18 Shelter
- 19 Surround
- 21 Actor Byrnes
- 22 Compass reading
- 24 Fred and Adele
- 26 Small portion
- 28 Abide
- 31 Connective
- 32 Cordial
- 34 Ingredients
- 36 Poetic foot
- 38 Baxter
- 39 Pago Pago's locale
- 42 Spread
- 43 N.C.O.
- 44 Having a right to
- 46 Harvest goddess
- 49 N.Z. island
- 50 Western Indian
- 51 Center-ring offering
- 55 Crane or Tremayne
- 57 Camerons tribe
- 58 Brewing needs
- 61 Card game
- 63 One who threatens
- 65 — to be back
- 68 Descends
- 69 Family members
- 70 Schedules
- 71 English county
- DOWN**
- 1 Resort
- 2 Call, as a cab
- 3 Attractive
- 4 Pickets
- 5 Prefix for dermis
- 6 Coty
- 7 Cascade peak
- 8 Native of Pusan
- 9 Constellation
- 10 A. L. player
- 11 Free from knobs, old style
- 12 Transmits
- 14 Playing card
- 15 Auditors: Abbr.
- 28 Groovy things, in flapper days
- 29 Farm animal
- 30 Dope
- 31 Barnyard sounds
- 32 Stopping places
- 33 Roman money
- 34 Mrs. Cantor
- 35 Author Anya
- 36 Conform with
- 37 Portend
- 38 Can, provinces
- 39 Had a snack
- 40 Adjective suffix
- 41 Cupid's love
- 42 Nautical ropes
- 43 P.T.A. members
- 44 Ring —
- 45 Ancient Greek district
- 46 Sculls
- 47 Moth
- 48 Top or toe
- 49 African village
- 50 Memo
- 51 Memo
- 52 Ring —
- 53 Conqueror
- 54 Clouds
- 55 Moth
- 56 Top or toe
- 57 African village
- 58 Memo
- 59 Memo
- 60 Memo
- 61 Memo
- 62 Memo
- 63 Memo
- 64 Deputy: Abbr.
- 65 Theater sign
- 66 Summer time



PEANUTS
PLANETS

Secretly, Kitten Kaboodle wished she were a dog.

She was aware of the natural superiority of a dog, and it bothered her:

I THINK YOUR ANTI-CAT SONG IS TOO MUCH PREJUDICE. I THINK YOU'RE GOING TO MAKE A LOT OF ENEMIES.

NOT EVERYONE HATES CATS, YOU KNOW!

I FIND THAT HARD TO BELIEVE.

B.C.

I BELIEVE YOUR SOUL JUST OCCUPIES YOUR BODY. YOU DIE, THEN IT GOES ON TO A NEW BODY.

IT MATTERS NOT TO ME, WHAT YOU BELIEVE, FOR I DO NOT INTEND TO DIE.

Poor soul...

BLODINE

YOUR PRICES ARE SO HIGH!

SHOES ARE UP, CLOTHING IS UP, APPLIANCES ARE UP

ISN'T THERE ANYTHING AROUND HERE THAT'S DOWN?

THE ESCALATOR

BEETLE BAILEY

YOUR NEW STATIONERY HAS 5 STARS, SIR — YOU'RE A 1-STAR GENERAL

I KNOW IT IT'S A DESIGN! IT'S ONE STAR REPEATED FIVE TIMES!! OH SIGH WHEN YOU HAVE TO EXPLAIN IT, IT ALWAYS LOSES SOMETHING

Worm Walker

WIZARD OF ID

DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN SPORTS WHEN YOU WERE IN SCHOOL, SIR?

I WAS CAPTAIN OF THE SQUASH TEAM

REALLY... WHAT POSITION DID YOU PLAY?

I SET UP THE PAPER CUPS

BUZZ SAWYER

SEE FOR YOURSELF. YOU STOLE IT FROM THE THIEVES?

SURE, I DO IT FOR PEPPER. HE'S NICE KID. I LIKE.

BUT, CONFOUND IT, I WAS TO BUY THE COLLECTION FROM THE THIEVES — NO QUESTIONS ASKED — NOT DOUBLE-CROSS THEM.

OKAY. I ONE OF THE THIEVES. HOW MUCH YOU PAY ME?

6-13

REX MORGAN

DO YOU LIKE THE GOVERNOR — DO YOU ENJOY BEING WITH HIM?

THAT SOUNDS RATHER STERILE! CAN'T YOU BE MORE ENTHUSIASTIC THAN THAT?

GOOD MORNING, HOW ARE YOU? JUST FINE —

6-13

RIP KIRBY

IT'S AS I SAID, OLD BOY. I MUST RING OFF NOW...

GOON! TIE HIM UP LIKE THE OTHERS AND LET'S GET ON WITH THE GAS!

6-13

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

BY HENRY ARNOLD AND BOB LEES

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

PEBID

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ARPITE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

NURTHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: ANISE SHYLY DRAGON POISON

Answer: They make jumbling easier — HANDLES

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At French Open

Jauffret Accommodated
In and Off Tennis Court

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 12 (UPI)—Paris, the French radio announcer, on his tape recorder, tennis player Francois Jauffret asked a favor.

"Will you please ask me about the incident the other day?" he

so minutes into the question-answer session, well, after that had been congratulated his victory today in the quarterfinals of the French Openampionship—the announcer

now, Francois, I want to ask about the doping incident other day."

"I'm glad you asked that question," said Francois, and then he was surprised he was at the

sportmanship of Czechoslovak Jan Kodes, who lost to

Jauffret Monday night and then

for a dope test because

Francois earlier had been

driving from a painful thigh

The tests were negative.

The French Open has indeed

an accommodating tourna-

ment. Although many of the

leading players, as usual

to pass up Paris in

the tournament has been

well because most of its

big cards have been able

on the courts, sometimes

because of a lack of adequate

shelter. That's what happen-

ed.

Orantes Advances

After the No. 1 Frenchman

defended the semifinals, popular

and Orantes of Spain also

had on, as did No. 1 women's

Chris Evert and long-legged

German Olga Mazzola, who

was given attention on the

of Roland Garros. Besides

a good player, she is 6 feet,

7 tall.

Ortiz gained the women's

by winning Czechoslovak

Naevratilova, 7-6, 6-3,

at the 17-year-old left-

handed star of the tennis

All she needs now is poise

with her man-like serve.

Ortiz will face Evert Sat-

The 18-year-old American

her quartet match by

for her opponent, fellow-

countryman Julie Heldman, to make

she can often enough

6-0, 7-5 victory.

Saturday Match

Ortiz and Jauffret had time

watch their opposition's errors

and defeated Chile's Patricio

6-3, 6-3, 6-1, and will

Jauffret Saturday. The

Montreal's Davis Bats in 7 Runs Against Reds

Montreal, June 12 (UPI)—

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7 runs against Reds

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